## II. REMARKS

**Formal Matters**

Claims 1, 6-7, 11-16, 21, 30-31, and 36-37 are pending after entry of the amendments set forth herein. Claims 1-7, 9, 11-21, 23-26, and 30-35 were examined. Claims 1-7, 9, 11-21, 23-26, and 30-35 were rejected.

Claims 1, 15, 21, and 30 are amended. The amendments to the claims were made solely in the interest of expediting prosecution, and are not to be construed as acquiescence to any objection or rejection of any claim. Support for the amendments to the claim can be found in the claims as originally filed, figures, and throughout the specification. Accordingly, no new matter is added by these amendments.

Claims 2-5, 9, 17-20, 23-26, and 32-35 are canceled without prejudice to renewal, without intent to acquiesce to any rejection, and without intent to surrender any subject matter encompassed by the canceled claims. Applicants expressly reserve the right to pursue any canceled subject matter in one or more continuation and/or divisional applications.

Claims 36-37 have been added. Support for the newly added claims can be found throughout the claims, figures, and specification as originally filed. More specifically, support can be found at least at claims 11 and paragraphs 0027 and 0038, of the application as originally filed. Accordingly, no new matter is added.

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the application in view of the remarks made herein.

**Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claims 1-7, 9, 11-21, 23-26, and 30-35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly anticipated by USPN 6,647,778 of Sparks.

Sparks teaches a sensing device that comprises a micromachined tube on a substrate for resonant sensing of mass flow and density of a fluid flowing through the tube. The first tube is vibrated at a resonant frequency and movement is sensed accordingly. The second tube is deflected based on a change in pressure of the fluid flowing through the second tube. (See, e.g., Sparks; col. 1, l. 40 to col. 2, l. 4). In another embodiment, a third tube is present and is also deflected based on a change in pressure through the third tube. (See, e.g., Sparks; col. 2, ll. 5-13). In yet other embodiments described, the cantilevered portion is vibrated at a resonant frequency thereof, and changes in temperature of the fluid flowing through the first tube is sensed by detecting changes in the resonant frequency of the cantilevered portion. Therefore, in Sparks, temperature is detected based on resonant frequency shifts with temperature. (See, e.g., Sparks; col. 5, l. 64 to col. 6, l. 6). Sparks discloses an alternative temperature sensor that is a resistive-based temperature sensor. (See, e.g., Sparks; col. 6, ll. 57-67). Sparks does not teach or suggest a bimetallic layer on the reaction vessel or tube that bends in response to a change in temperature; nor does Sparks teach or suggest detecting temperature changes based on the bending of such a bimetallic layer; nor

does Sparks teach or suggest an integrated heating device that provides current through such a bimetallic layer to heat the reaction vessel and maintain a substantially constant temperature based on the detected bending of the bimetallic layer. To the contrary, Sparks explicitly states that the desired temperature is adjusted and maintained "using either the resonant frequency of the tube 14, the resonant cantilevered tube 62, or a thin-film metal resistor of a type described above as a temperature sensor." (Sparks; col. 7, ll. 11-15).

Claims 1, 12, and 21 have been amended to require, in part, a bimetallic layer that bends in response to a change in temperature; a capacitive sensor that detects the bending of the bimetallic layer; a capacitive sensor that detects the bending of the bimetallic layer; and an integrated heating device that provides current through the bimetallic layer to heat the reaction vessel (or calorimeter tube) and maintain a substantially constant temperature based on detected bending of the bimetallic layer. Furthermore, claims 15 and 30 have been amended to require, in part, detecting a bending of the bimetallic layer based on a temperature change in the reaction vessel (or calorimeter tube); and providing current through the bimetallic layer to heat the reaction vessel (or calorimeter tube) and maintain a substantially constant temperature based on the detected bending of the bimetallic layer. Therefore, Sparks does not teach or suggest all limitations of claims 1, 12, 15, 21, and 30 for at least these reasons, and thus does not anticipate claims 1, 12, 15, 21, and 30.

Claims 2-5, 9, 17-20, 23-26, and 32-35 have been cancelled and thus the rejections to claims 2-5, 9, 17-20, 23-26, and 32-35 are moot.

Claims 6-7, 11, 13-14, 16, 31, and 36-37 ultimately depend from one of claims 1, 12, 15, 21, and 30, and thus include all limitations of the corresponding claim it depends upon. Therefore, claims 6-7, 11, 13-14, 16, 31, and 36-37 are not anticipated by Sparks for at least the same reasons as for stated for claims 1, 12, 15, 21, and 30.

Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 6-7, 11-16, 21, 30-31, and 36-37 are thus in a condition for allowance.

## III. CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that all of the claims are in condition for allowance, which action is requested. If the Examiner finds that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fees associated with this communication, including any necessary fees for extensions of time, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0815, order number UCLA-013.

Respectfully submitted,
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